

In fact

For The Millions Who Want a Free Press

(No. 22) Vol. II, No. 9  412 March 10, 1941 George Seldes, Editor; Robert Terrall, Associate Editor

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IN FACT now a Weekly

WITH this issue IN FACT becomes a weekly. This was made possible when we passed the 100,000 mark in January. We now have 115,000 subscribers.

Notable among them are some 5,000 persons who without financial inducement have obtained from four to 200 subscriptions each. These are our winter soldiers.

We ask all of our 115,000 subscribers not to rest on their laurels. With each issue almost 5,000 subscriptions come due, and we want everyone to resubscribe. IN FACT is not a commercial undertaking. It is published for the use of those who want truth, facts with which to counteract the poison in the commercial press. Although 100,000 subscribers will barely keep us alive, 1,000,000 will assure a free press in America. It is up to you to join the winter soldiers.

Corrections Re PM

ALTHOUGH IN FACT investigates and documents its news, it does not claim infallibility. But it corrects its mistakes. In our Dec 30 1940 issue we made the following errors in our story of change of policy in the new daily paper PM:

1. We were mistaken in saying that PM had ceased attacking Fords and Mooneys. PM has continued to expose Ford as one of the most unfair employers of labor in America. It has done this at a time the commercial press, taking Ford money, supports Ford.

2. We were mistaken in saying that Publisher Ingersoll held up an editorial supporting the aircraft strikers at Vultee Aircraft. The editorial was held up by PM managing editors.

3. We were mistaken in saying that a series on profiteering in defense was held up because of policy. It was held up because the NY Post had a similar series.

The Main Issue

PM's editor, Ralph Ingersoll, objects to several other statements. Example: that PM sent a writer to Camp Dix to whitewash it. He calls this a bald lie. The fact is that Camp Dix was being attacked by the Herald Tribune, World-Telegram, etc; a PM writer was sent there, who whitewashed it. PM took exactly the opposite position from the other papers.

Ingersoll denies that he and Marshall Field III were introduced by the psychoanalyst Gregory Zilboorg. We quoted another newsletter for this. Both are or were Zilboorg patients.

But the main issue between PM and IN FACT concerns the firing of labor editor Leo Huberman. Mr. Ingersoll states that he asked the Newspaper Guild "frankly to face, in the interests of an understanding in the future, the fact that I would consider a serious political difference as a legitimate reason for my

Willkie Reassures American Big Business:

There Is No Danger of Democracy in England

WENDELL WILLKIE, returning from England, reassured his banker and big business friends that there is no danger that the British Empire will become a socialized state or that democratic changes, promised Americans by self-appointed propagandists, will be made. The Tory status quo has been preserved; big business is safe; dividends and profits remain intact; it is therefore O K for America to save the British Empire.

Willkie's declarations confirm the confidential report by Ambassador Kennedy to the State Department, predicting that Britain if anything would go Fascist, and that Labor Minister Bevin will hold labor in check. IN FACT published this document Jan 13 and the entire American press still refuses to report the story.

On returning, Willkie said that he had visited 50 factories and talked to hundreds of business men, leaders, laborers. Asked whether he believed the reports that Britain would be socialized, Willkie replied:

"Certainly not. Neither during the war nor after it, in my judgment. The wealth of the old aristocracy, the income of the dukes and the duchesses living off estates, will be a thing of the past when the war is over, and the fruits of the industrial system will be better distributed . . . but industry will remain privately owned and capitalistic. . . . The way Bevin, the Trades Union Congress and all British labor are working with British business is wonderful. . . ."

What Happened to Willkie's Sensational Story?

IN FACT cannot understand why these important declarations were not splashed across the front pages of the American press from Maine to California. IN FACT's editor has asked a dozen newspapermen and the ten members of the Nieman Foundation at Harvard, and only one recalls seeing the story—not in the daily press but in the business section of Time (Feb 24).

IN FACT devotes considerable space to Britain because the majority of the press does not tell the truth about British "democracy." America is in a position to exchange its aid for not only a promise of British democracy, but British actions establishing democracy now. IN FACT points out that Britain was able to conscript labor in about 43 minutes and could conscript wealth—laws to that end were announced in May 1940—in about as many minutes.

IN FACT also notes that even isolationist papers likewise fail to inform their readers of the fascist tendencies of British big business.

Willkie, J P Morgan & Co, and Britain

Editorially PM attacked and exposed the British Tories June 28, just after it began publication, but by Oct 29 it had reversed itself, and said the Tory class was dead. When Willkie returned Publisher Ralph Ingersoll said (Feb 18): "There is a rumor around town which has it that Wendell Willkie went to England for the Republican Party to find out whether there was any truth to all this ominous talk about social revolution there. . . . The party would not want to help save a socialist England. . . . Finally, the story ends, he came back reassured that the Tory Party had the situation well under control, was using Labor Minister Bevin skillfully to keep labor in its place." Ingersoll then said: "I don't believe this story. I have no real idea why Wendell Willkie went to England. Until I find out otherwise I am going to assume that his motives were those of a patriot rather than those of a clan leader in the class struggle."

IN FACT likewise does not know why Willkie went to England. IN FACT however has the following facts: 1) that a year ago Willkie attended a pro-British secret meeting which Thomas W Lamont, partner of the House of Morgan and the Morgan fiscal agent in the First World War, arranged in New York; 2) that Willkie not only was a founder of the White committee to aid England but told Lamont he advocated an expeditionary force (IN FACT July 15 1940); 3) that the Big Money okayed Willkie as Republican candidate for President and that Lamont attended the Philadelphia convention until he was asked to leave because he was embarrassing Willkie's supporters; 4) that Willkie veered towards isolationism in the final days of the campaign and now says that was merely campaign oratory; 5) that Willkie did try to find out if there would be a real change in

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Britain as a result of the war; 6) that one of the "two personal friends" who accompanied him to England was Landon K Thorne, a fellow director with Willkie of the Morgan-dominated First National Bank, and the Morgan representative in the Formation of Commonwealth and Southern, which Willkie headed.

Willkie and British Propagandists

Most interesting angle on Willkie's personal-appearance tour of British devastated areas was brought out by Sen Gerald Nye, who read into the Congressional Record an entire chapter from Propaganda and the Next War, a little book by Sidney Rogerson, published in England in 1938 and never widely circulated in the US. The following passage might apply to Willkie:

"One of the most effective methods of convincing allies and neutrals is to provide their propagandists with facilities to inspect and write up our war effort for themselves. This was a sphere in which we excelled during the Great War, and it is one for which we have a special flair on account of our ability to steer a middle course between rigid secrecy and open publicity. . . . Since the aim of the propagandist is to make news and see that it is reported, how better can he do this than by allowing it to be reported by those whom he wishes to influence?"

Willkie Upsets Friends and Foes of England

The question of Britain's future has split both friends and foes of the Lend-Lease Bill. British liberals led by Prof Harold Laski have predicted the abolition of the present imperialism, aristocracy, toryism and British fascism; the reactionaries, headed by ex-Ambassador Kennedy, have predicted Fascism. The columnists, Dorothy Thompson, Westbrook Pegler, General Johnson and Mark Sullivan, have pointed with pride, viewed with alarm. Some want Fascism, some Socialism, some want the British Empire exactly as it is. Now Willkie has utterly confused them.

It will probably come as a surprise to most Americans, isolationist or interventionist, to learn that both the House of Lords and the House of Commons have become two big-business organizations, that both chambers of the British parliament represent munitions, steel, chemicals, beer, patent medicines, newspapers, coal, whisky, soap. These facts were proved by Simon Haxey in his "Tory M P" published in 1939, just before Britain entered the war.

This book proves that a few great industrialists, monopolists, bankers and press lords, own and control most of England and most of parliament; that these same men and businesses were linked to Hitler, Mussolini and Franco; that they were pro-Nazi because they had the same ideology, which has not been changed by the war.

Before giving some of the documentation on this subject it is interesting to note that whereas no newspaper today publishes these truths, PM did do so before it went all out for Britain recently. Here is what it said on June 28 1940:

"Lord Lloyd of Bolobram, the gentleman whose present book, The British Case, is little more than a blatant apology for Fascism, is still a member of Churchill's cabinet. Lord Halifax, lean and pious, who wrote such a warm introduction to Lloyd's book, is the secretary of foreign affairs. Sir Samuel Hoare stated that The Link was a department of German propaganda . . . Sir Barry Domville, once a director of British Naval Intelligence, was the founder of The Link . . . One wonders what happened to the 5,000 members of the Anglo-German Fellowship in which many large industrial corporations are said to have held corporate affiliation. The organization is now dissolved, but human beings cannot always be dissolved."

Hitlerite Notables in Parliament

The members of the Anglo-German Fellowship and The Link were "distinguished representatives of British Big Business who claim that Hitler has an unanswerable case." Their purpose was to influence British foreign policy and take over the Foreign Office. They met frequently with Himmler and Ribbentrop. They established a club for the preaching of Naziism. Members who visited Hitler included Lord Mount Temple, Domville, Lord Brocket, Lord Stamp, Lord McGowan, head of British Imperial Chemicals, and Lord Lothian—who died recently as ambassador to the US (News Review, Jan 23 1936).

Throughout 1936 and 1937 Ribbentrop, Field Marshal von Blomberg, Himmler, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and other Nazis used the Fellowship as a platform for addressing Britain. Said Ribbentrop (London Times, Dec 3 1937):

"When Hitler's Reich was formed . . . there was but little contact. . . . A handful of Englishmen and a handful of Germans made up their minds that new contact should be established. . . . The pioneer work had also made ultimately possible—if not in a direct way then, surely, indirectly—the recent visit to Berlin by Lord Halifax."

No less than 28 members of the House of Lords and 24 members of Commons were members of the Hitler Fellowship.

In Commons was the Hon W W Astor, Wing Commander James, Rear Admiral Sueter and other pro-Franco propagandists.

In Lords were Lord Esher who wrote in 1917 that he favored spilling

not keeping a man in a major editorial position in the paper I edited."

IN FACT had reported that Huberman was accused of "incompetence." Huberman claims that he did not change his policy, that PM changed, and that when he continued to write honestly he was fired because the policy of the labor page no longer coincided with the policy of the newspaper PM.

IN FACT believes that the firing of Leo Huberman places PM, as regards the treatment of employees, in the same class with the rest of the commercial press. Huberman could have taken the wages of prostitution by following the new line in PM policy when it became 100% anti-John L. Lewis, 100% pro-Roosevelt, 100% pro-British. He did not do so. He was fired.

Property vs Human Life

TESTIFYING before the Senate Committee Willkie said, "You would believe in the divine intervention in the daily lives of men" because in cities like Coventry "blocks on blocks of residences were destroyed completely yet industrial plants were left untouched, although they were the obvious targets."

An IN FACT reader, DEF, found this amazing Willkieism in the Herald Tribune, but not in the Times (Feb 12). To his letter the Times replied, "We might have inadvertently mislaid it."

Willkie Wins, 22 to 1/7th

WILLKIE'S plea for the Lend-Lease Bill got 22 columns in the NYTimes Feb 12; a protest by 163 leading Americans, "including authors, educators and religious leaders" as the Times said, received 1/7 of a column. Willkie said nothing he had not said before. The protest was signed by Dorothy Day, editor Catholic Worker; Prof E A Ross of Wisc, head of the American Civil Liberties Union; Donald Ogden Stewart, president League of American Writers; Prof Irving Fisher of Yale, Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union, Rev Owen A Knox of Detroit, Rockwell Kent, president United American Artists. Thus on one morning 163 leading Americans discovered how unfair the press can be.

Glass and Willkie

IN the questioning of Willkie after his direct statement this interchange occurred:

Senator Carter Glass—Mr Chairman, may I ask a question? If we were to have a dictator over here, would you not rather have a home-made dictator than Hitler?

Mr Willkie—Yes, sir.

An Apology

NUMEROUS readers have written IN FACT that the pamphlet "Lothian vs Lothian" which we recommended is published by a house alleged to publish pro-German propaganda. Investigation shows that our quotations of Lothian's statements were authentic, but we apologize for recommending a firm which investigators say is pro-Nazi.

Welcoming U S Week

A National Weekly Newspaper giving the week's news and liberal articles is announced for March 11. It will be called U S Week. IN FACT welcomes this and all non-commercial publications not sub-

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servient to big business. IN FACT is assured that U S Week will carry no fascist-slanted news for which certain news weeklies are notorious, no perversion of the news to suit advertisers, bankers or big business. Editors are Doris Berger, daughter of the former Socialist congressman from Wisconsin, Richard O. Boyer, formerly of The New Yorker and PM, Marion Bachrach of Washington. U S Week was founded with a money grant from the William E. Dodd Foundation, administered by Martha and Wm E Dodd Jr, daughter and son of the late ambassador to Berlin, one of the first Americans to fight Hitlerism. U S Week is published at 623 N. 2nd St, Milwaukee Wisc; 40 weeks for \$1; 8 weeks trial 25¢.

Dies Loose Again

MARTIN DIES, having settled his jurisdictional dispute with the FBI and the administration, has turned his attention to the American Peace Mobilization. Among the members of its national council are two CIO vice presidents, and leaders of half the CIO and much of the AFL, which makes Dies suspicious.

The APM has had other experiences with the Dies Committee. On Nov 18 the administrative secretary of the Chicago APM Council was summoned to appear with complete APM files at a hearing in the Stevens Hotel. Only Dies Committee representative present was Investigator J B Matthews, who handed the files back immediately without looking at them. The next morning in Washington Dies announced that he had discovered "startling evidence of Fifth Column activity in Chicago."

Rev John B Thompson, national chairman of the APM, and two other Presbyterian ministers in Oklahoma were called to a Dies Committee hearing in Oklahoma City. The terms of the subpoena read, "Bring in all financial and membership records of the Communist Party of Oklahoma, letters, books, papers and other written matter concerning the Communist Party and members thereof." The ministers replied indignantly, "Since we never in any way were affiliated with the Communist Party we are at a loss to explain why we should be so summoned, or summoned at all to any investigation of this kind." It developed during the hearing that what Dies really wanted to investigate was their activities against the poll tax.

The Times' Byas

HUGH BYAS is an Englishman who for many years has been the Tokyo correspondent of the NY Times and the Times of London. The Japanese American Review, a fortnightly publication put out by the Nippon Publishing Co in NY, is the registered organ of Japanese propagandists in the US.

The Sunday Times Magazine Section of February 9 carried an article by Byas about Admiral Nomura, new Japanese ambassador to the US. "He is never a stuffed shirt," said Byas; "always human, a slow smile on his lips, a friendly twinkle in his one eye. . . . He is always free in expressing his mind and always ready to hear what others have to say. The absence of affectation in his conversation makes it easy for him to win friends." Nomura assured Byas that Japan wanted peace.

The editors of the Japanese American Review liked the article so much that

American blood quickly for propaganda reasons (IN FACT Feb 10), Londonderry, Lothian, McGowan, Mount Temple (chairman of the Anti-Socialist Union), Redesdale (father of Unity Mitford and father-in-law of Sir Oswald Mosely), Stamp and the Duke of Wellington. Among the honored guests was Lord Halifax (Anglo-German Fellowship, annual report, Dec 2 1937). Concludes Haxey:

"It is apparent from many of these names that great landowners and the leading directors of British industry are among the supporters of this organization . . . the Government's appeasement policy has shown that they dominated the Government."

Among organizations belonging to this Hitler society were: Lazard Bros (bankers), J. Henry Schroeder (bankers), Vickers (munitions), Thomas Cook & Son (travel), Dunlop (tires), Lever Bros (soap). The Bank of England was represented by three directors. Lever Bros had five and the Fellowship headquarters were in the Unilever building.

It is true that there were also certain big business interests which opposed Hitler. Some, says Haxey, were "true blue imperialists" whose financial interests were within the Empire; some were army and navy men; and there were a few real democrats such as Robert Boothby and Harold Macmillan and the Duchess of Atholl.

Hitler and Mussolini, however, could "rely on vigorous support for their aims from many members of both Houses of Parliament. . . ." The fascists and pro-fascists "destroyed the national unity so essential if the rapid deterioration in the international situation is to be prevented." Haxey wrote these words before the term Fifth Column came into use. In other words, Britain had as powerful a Fifth Column as France. This Fifth Column was in Lords and Commons, still is in Lords and Commons, and will rule England unless put out.

Hitler's "Link" With British Ruling Class

"Herr Hitler himself is very keen on the movement" said Admiral Domville (according to the London Times) when The Link was formed to unite all pro-Hitler organizations in Britain. The Link published the Anglo-German Review, which showed that its backers were anti-Freemason, anti-Semitic, anti-American. In one issue (Dec 1938) limitation of free speech and press was advocated, in another democracy was openly attacked. Associated with The Link was Captain A H M Ramsay, chairman of the United Christian Front, propagandist for Franco.

"Partiality for Fascism," concluded Haxey, "is a leading motive of important Conservative politicians in domestic as well as foreign policy. Their sympathy for Fascism is the result of their fear of democracy. . . . Their assistance for Fascism on the European continent is assistance for their wealthy and propertied counterparts. They believe that unless Fascism succeeds in Europe, the privileged position of Britain's wealthy governing class may be irretrievably lost. . . . In order to preserve the power of their particular political party, they have been willing to jeopardise the safety of their country and of the Empire. . . . They have been prepared to face the loss of the Empire's defenses rather than assist European democracy."

British Ruling Class Is Fascist

The British ruling class, Haxey's investigation proves, is just as fascist as the Italian, German, Spanish, Japanese, Portuguese and other ruling classes.

In addition to the Hitler societies and the Franco society, there was the Friends of Italy, Sir Henry Brittain president. Lord Mottistone approved the invasion of Ethiopia in a speech to the Lords; Sir Arnold Wilson wrote: "I hope to God Franco wins." Douglas Jerrold of Friends of National Spain confesses (in "Georgian Adventure") that he equipped an airplane with two platinum blondes and convoyed Franco and Mola to Morocco to start the Spanish fascist revolt. The Earl of Glasgow told the House of Lords that German troops must stay in Spain until "they have finished the work they were sent there to do" (London Times May 19 1938). Lord Glasgow exhibited a total fascist mentality by objecting to a proposal that Franco be asked not to murder his enemies on entering Barcelona (Times Feb 14 1939).

The ruling class, the Conservative majority in Parliament, is a heavy investor in Spain, Italy and other fascist countries. Neville Chamberlain refused the request to embargo Franco because it might endanger \$200,000,000 British capital in Franco Spain. Chamberlain himself owned 6257 shares of Imperial Chemicals, the corporation most closely associated with Hitler, whose heads belonged to the Hitler Fellowship.

Just before the First World War Philip Snowden said in Parliament (May 1914): "Who are the shareholders (in munitions plants)? . . . It would be impossible to throw a stone on the benches opposite (Conservatives) without hitting a member who is a shareholder in one or other of these firms." This charge is even truer today.

"There'll Always Be a British Ruling Class"

A writer in a popular magazine (Look, Feb 11) protests that "there'll always be a British ruling class." The interventionists who seek democratic American support say it will be abolished. But Haxey's investigation concludes that "any

democratic or Labor government would have to be prepared to deal severely with the House of Lords." Members of the House of Lords still own about 2/3 of the land, according to Lloyd George, and industry and the press. "But with the press and other financial weapons at the disposal of the Lords, any democratic government might be met with determined opposition. . . . A House (of Commons) composed almost entirely of wealthy landowners, coal owners, bankers and big industrial magnates is nothing but a monstrous anomaly in a democratic country."

Investigation discloses that death duties and taxation, alleged to have resulted in redistribution of land and elimination of big fortunes, have failed. Eighty per cent of all the wealthy men in England today inherited their millions. Every promise of future democracy made by Lloyd George and the Lords in the First World War was broken. The Ramsay Macdonald-Arthur Henderson Labor Government was permitted to hold power as a "loyal opposition," then smashed. It did not even attempt socialization. The promises of democracy today differ only in word arrangement from the promises of the First World War. There is to date no evidence of British democracy. On the other hand there are Kennedy's and Willkie's assurances that the system will not be changed.

* * *

News of India

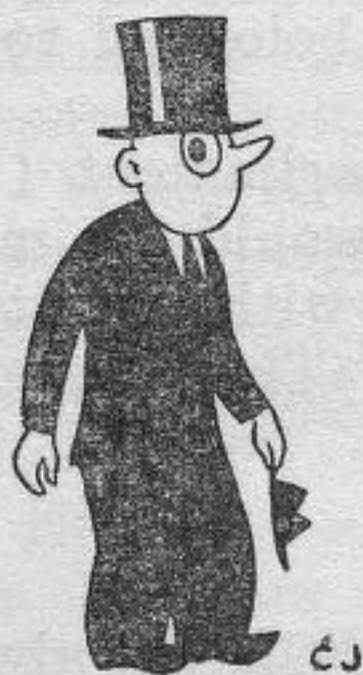
Americans who want to know what is going on in India (latest figure of union leaders jailed since the start of the war: 13,000) are confronted with the world's tightest censorship. All news is handled through Reuters, British news agency. Foreign services of US papers like the NYTimes, which have dozens of men in China and Japan, have no correspondents in India. The Associated Press has one Indian correspondent, who covers the activities of 400,000,000 people.

Reuters carries only government handouts. When the British General Dyer (subject of attempted assassination by an Indian in London several months ago) killed 379 and wounded 1200 Indians in the Amritsar massacre of 1919, news did not reach the outside world for seven months. When the present Lord Halifax, as Viceroy of India, jailed 80,000 Indians for demanding ordinary democratic rights, no one in England knew it for almost a year. Reuters once reported that Gandhi, whose pacifist views are widely known, said, "If there ever was a righteous war it is a war against Hitler." It did not report that he added, "But there never was a righteous war."

Since the British Viceroy declared India at war in September 1939 without consulting India, the censorship has been more complete than at any time in Indian history. The wire services did not report, for example, that 100,000 Bombay textile workers struck in protest, setting off a series of strikes and demonstrations which continue in spite of the wholesale imprisonment of labor union and National Congress leadership. Internal censorship is even worse. By the Indian Press Act of 1910 newspapers must deposit heavy bonds with British authorities, which are automatically forfeited if they tend "to bring into hatred or contempt His Majesty or the government established by law . . . or the administration of justice, or any class or section of His Majesty's subjects," or if they "promote feelings of hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects"—that is, if they support labor. Reuters is indirectly subsidized by the government, which buys Reuters news at a premium, gives it free telephone calls, railway passes and preferential telegraph rates, thereby making any competitive news agency impossible.

In the Indian States, ruled by native princes under British protection, "no newspaper or other printed work containing public news or comment on public news shall without the written permission of the Political Agent be edited, printed or published after Aug 1 1891"—a law still in effect. Indian leader Jawaharlal Nehru writes in his autobiography, "A veil of mystery surrounds these states. Newspapers are not encouraged there and at the most a literary or semi-official weekly might flourish. Outside newspapers are often barred. . . . The principal news that comes from the states is of a viceregal visit with all its pomp and ceremonial and mutually complimentary speeches or of an extravagantly celebrated marriage or birthday of the ruler. . . . Special laws protect the princes from criticism even in British India."

NOTHING HIGH HAT ABOUT IN FACT



We don't pretend to be EXCLUSIVE like our newsletter contemporaries which sell for \$25.00 or more. We feel that the real news, kept out of the press, should be made available to all the American people. That is why we are conducting our Winter Soldier Campaign. Every new subscriber becomes a challenge to the Lords of the Press, Inc & Ltd, purveyors extraordinary of lies, distortions, and suppressions. A subscriber suggests: Every subscriber a Winter Soldier—every friend and neighbor a subscriber.

With this issue our offer of free copies of Freedom of the Press expires—but don't let that keep you away from your friends and neighbors.

they reprinted it in full in their Feb 22 issue, on the opposite page from an editorial entitled, "Tokyo's Primary Aim is Stability in Asia." The Times has so far shown no embarrassment at this appreciation of its Japanese correspondent by Japanese propagandists.

Big Trial, No Story

A newspaperman who attended the trial of the Aluminum Co of America for violating the anti-trust act sends IN FACT the following:

"Near the closing weeks of the trial reporters of the big press were offered facilities for a round-up story. Trial had lasted two years, witnesses included all blue-chip names in U S industry. Not a word about the trial other than a paragraph now and then appeared except at beginning. Parenthetically it should be noted that during the trial the Aluminum Co embarked upon the largest newspaper advertising campaign in its history, spent more for newspaper space than ever.

"New York Times, World-Telegram, Herald Tribune, PM, AP and UP sent men who spent days to a week gathering, checking news; presumably every reporter turned in his story, but only PM carried anything about the trial, the bottleneck in aluminum, and its significance to defense program."

In 1910 Mellon was able to suppress his divorce trial in Pittsburgh papers. Editor & Publisher claims times have changed.

America's Own Cliveden

THE report of the Temporary National Economic Committee on the families who own, control, and rule America (IN FACT Nov 4) lists the 13 ruling families:

Family	Stock Owned	Corporations
Ford	....\$624,975,000	Ford Motor Co.
Du Pont..	573,690,000	E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.;* United States Rubber Co.
Rockefeller	396,583,000	Standard Oil Co. (N.J.), (Ind.), and of Calif.; Soccony Vacuum Oil Co. Inc.
Mellon	... 390,943,000	Gulf Oil Corp.; Aluminum Co. of America; Koppers United Co.
McCormick	111,102,000	Intern'l Harvester Co.
Hartford..	105,702,000	Great Atl. & Pac. Tea Co. of America
Harkness..	104,891,000	Standard Oil Co. (N.J.), (Ind.), and of Calif.; Soccony Vacuum Oil Co.
Duke	..... 89,459,000	Duke Power Co.; Aluminum Co. of America; Liggett & Myers Tobacco
Pew	..... 75,628,000	Sun Oil Co.
Pitcairn	.. 65,576,000	Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.
Clark	.... 57,215,000	Singer Mfg. Co.
Reynolds..	54,766,000	R. J. Reynolds Tob. Co.
Kress	.... 50,044,000	S. H. Kress & Co.

TOTAL \$2,700,574,000

* E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. control General Motors by 23% stock ownership.
(Source: Securities & Exchange Commission)

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